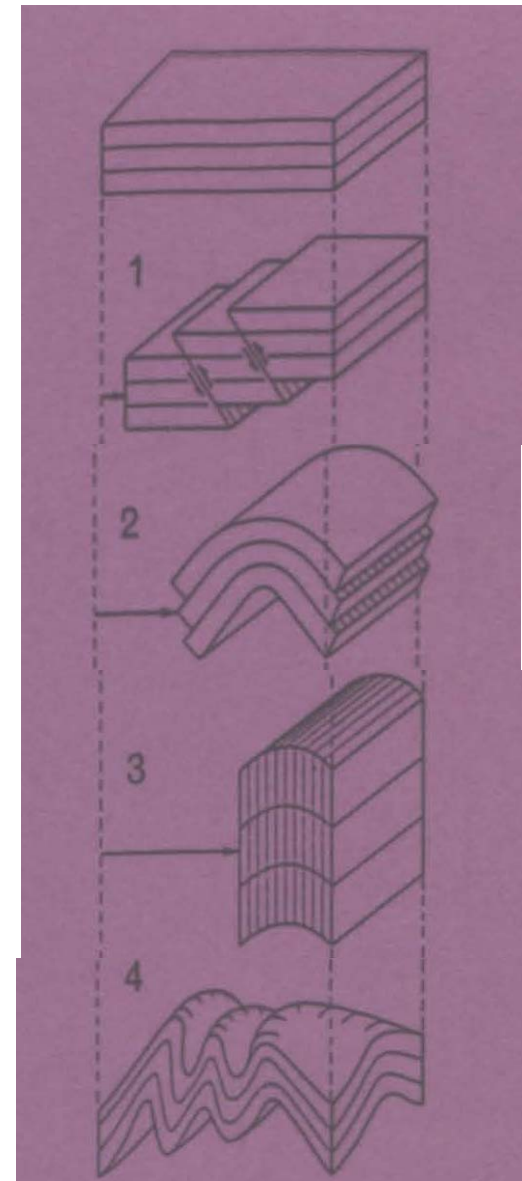
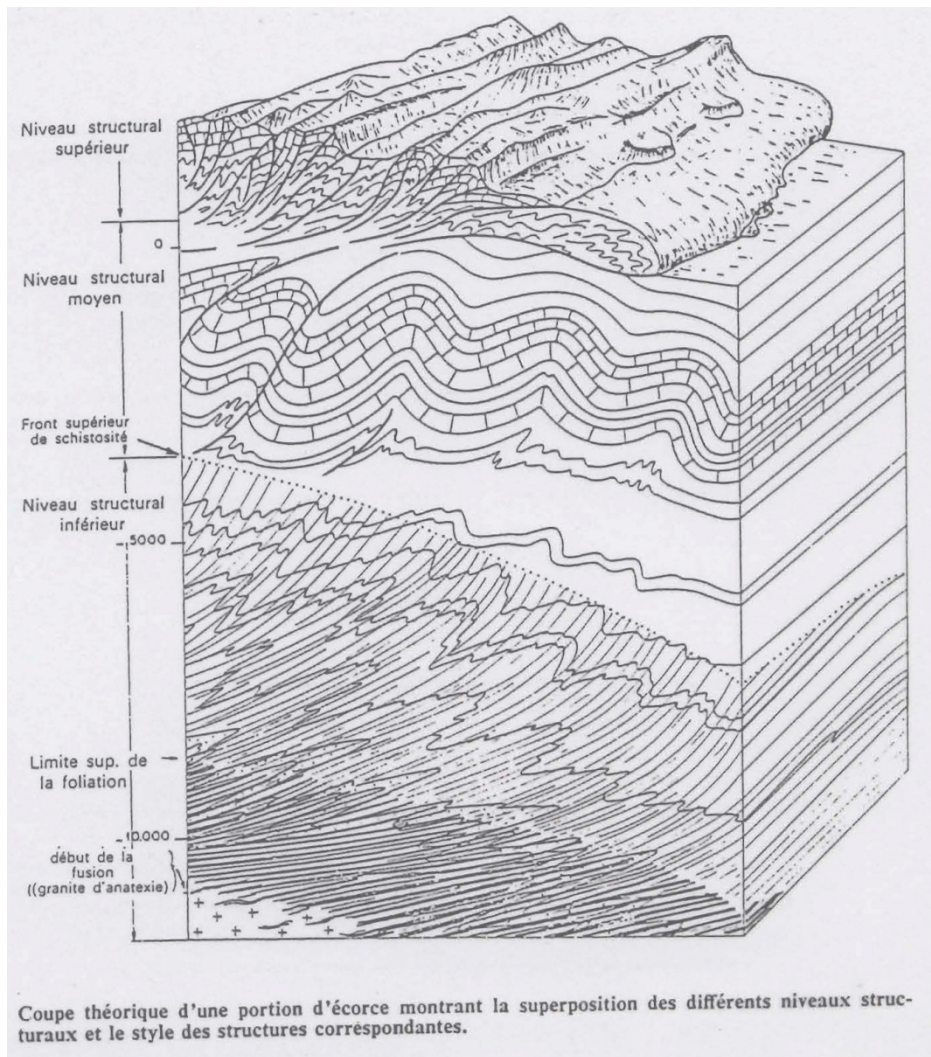
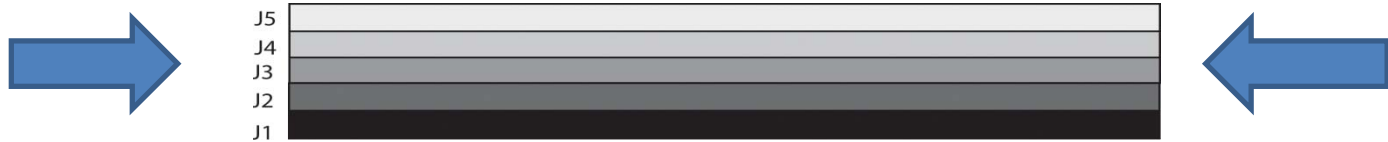


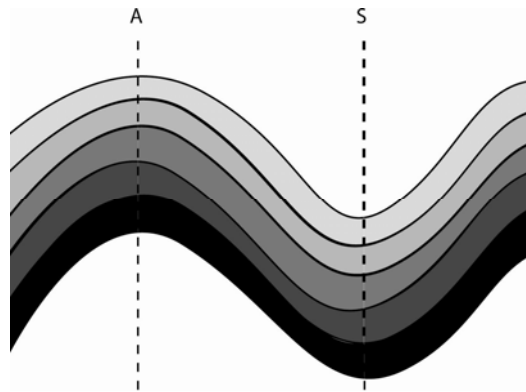


Si l'on connaît l'âge des couches ou tout simplement la polarité des couches (Haut et bas) on distingue :

Polarité normale

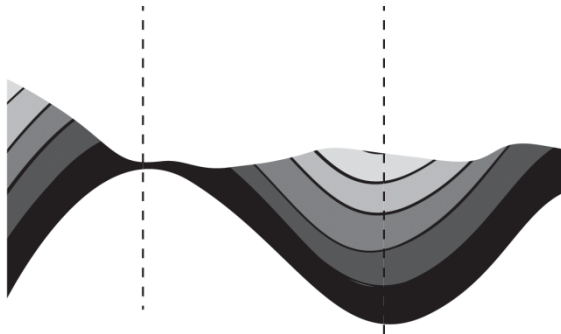


Anticlinal :
antiforme à polarité normale



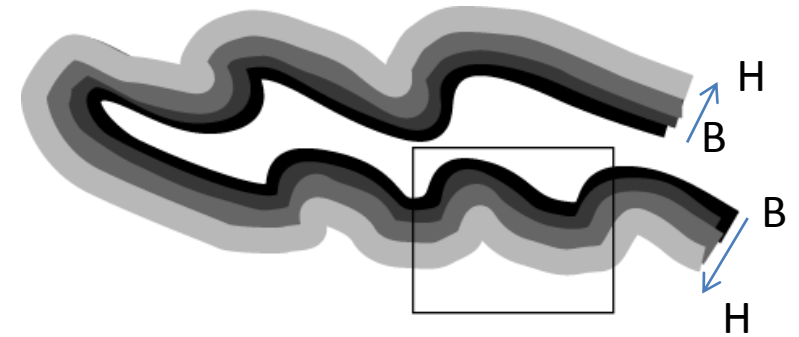
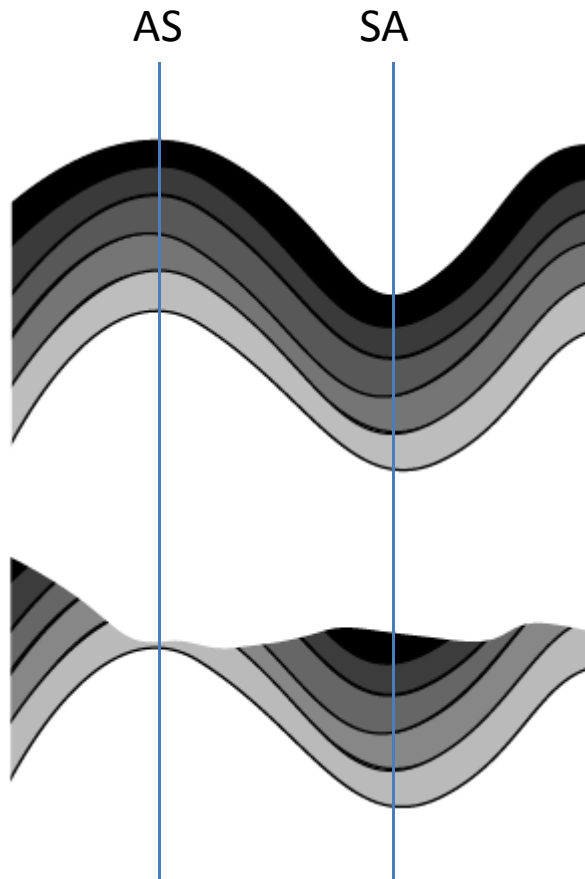
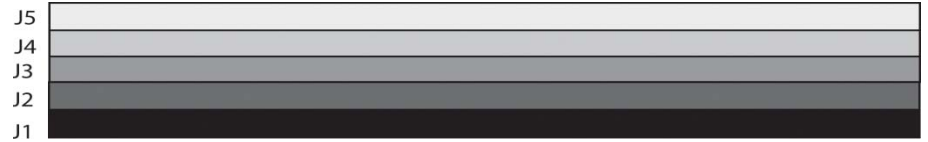
Synclinal :
synforme à polarité normale

Anticlinal :
Couches plus anciennes au cœur



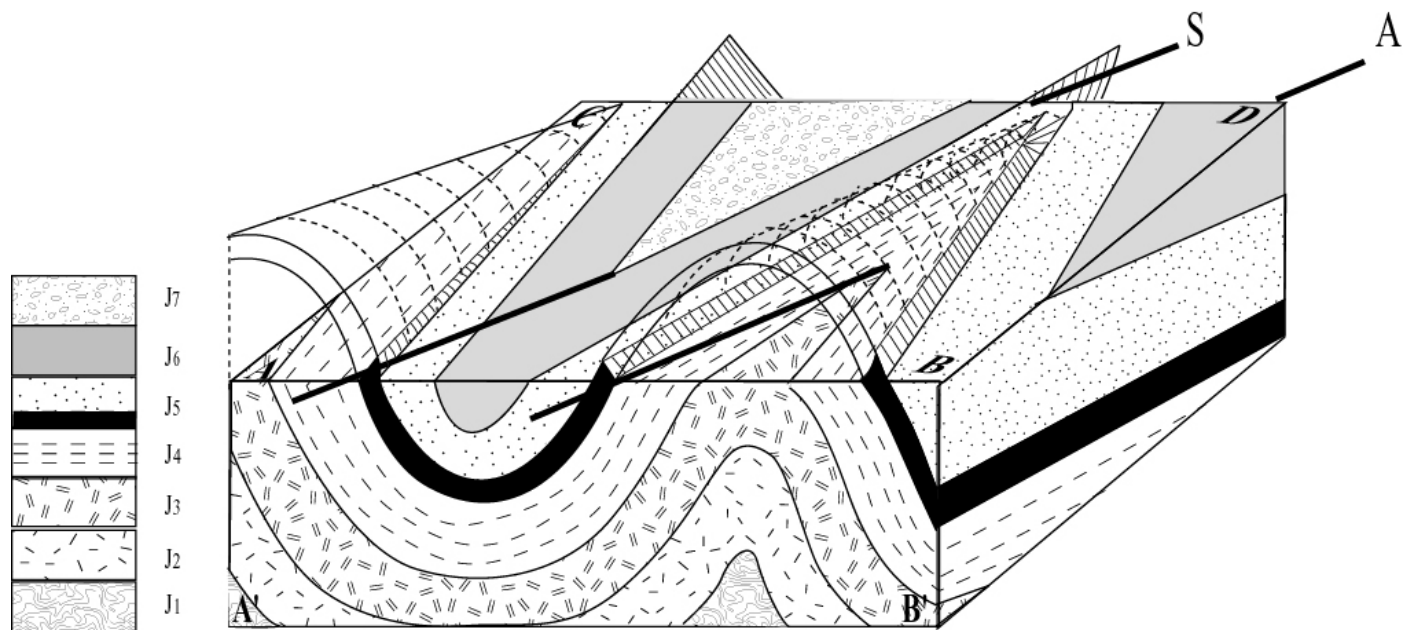
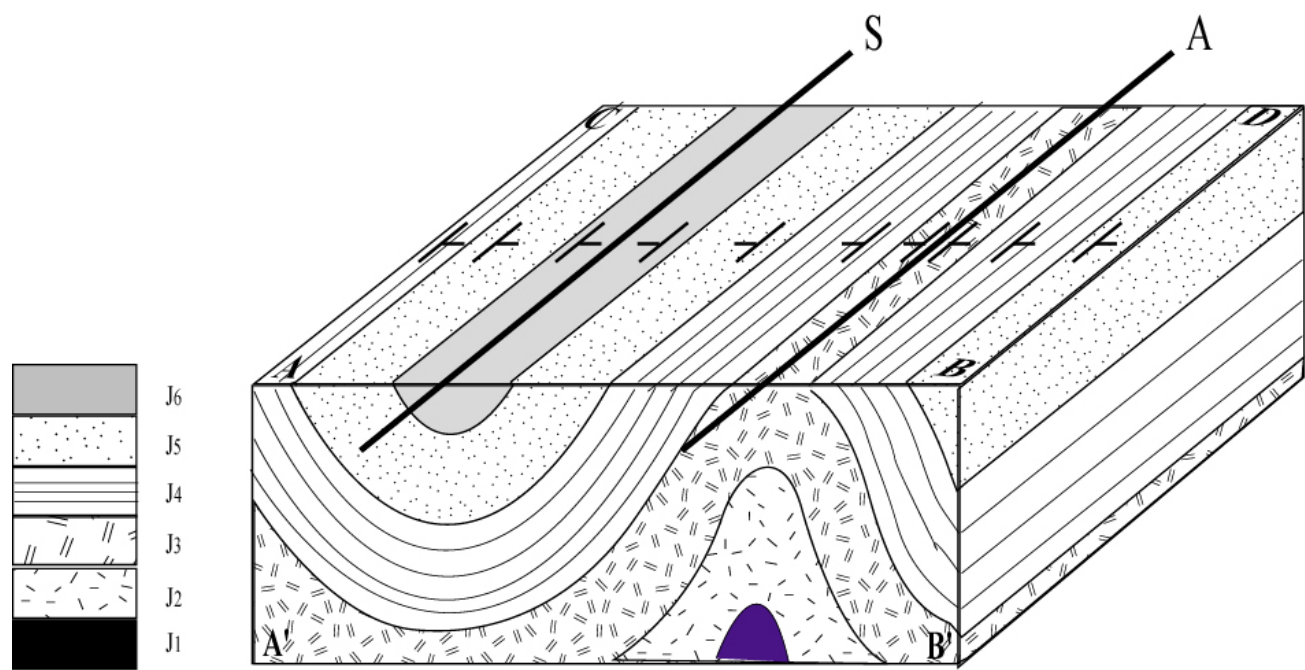
Synclinal :
Couches plus récentes au cœur

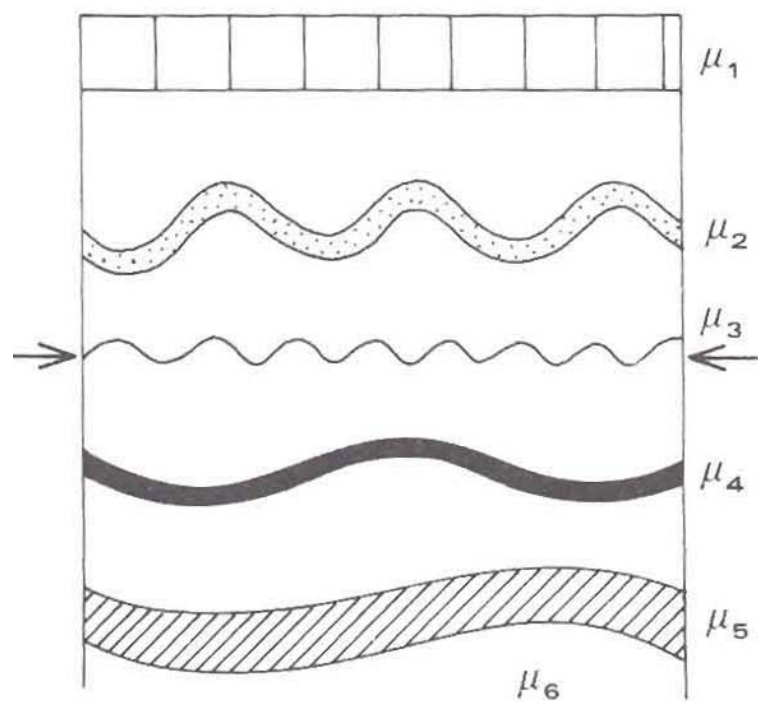
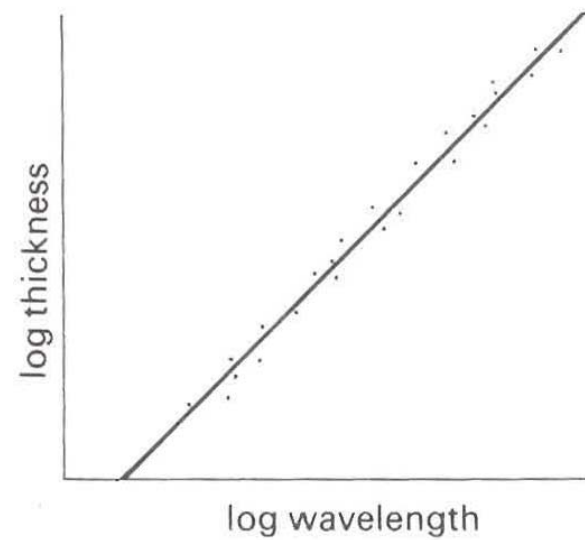
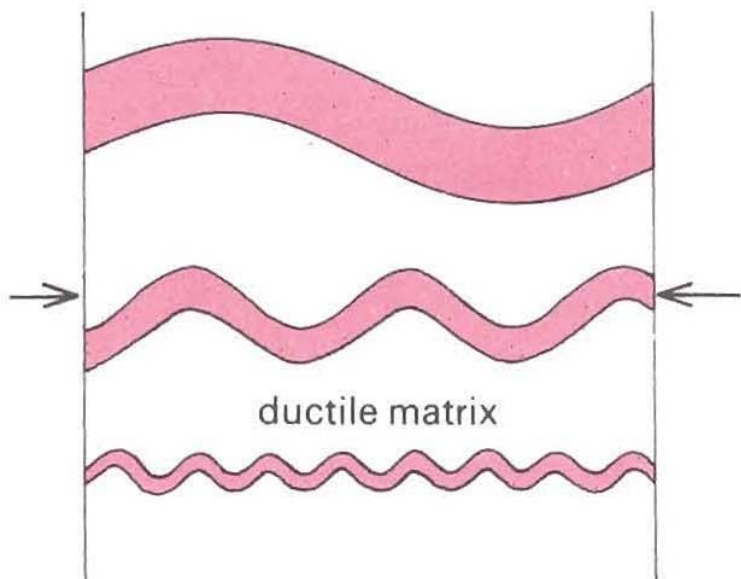
Polarité inverse

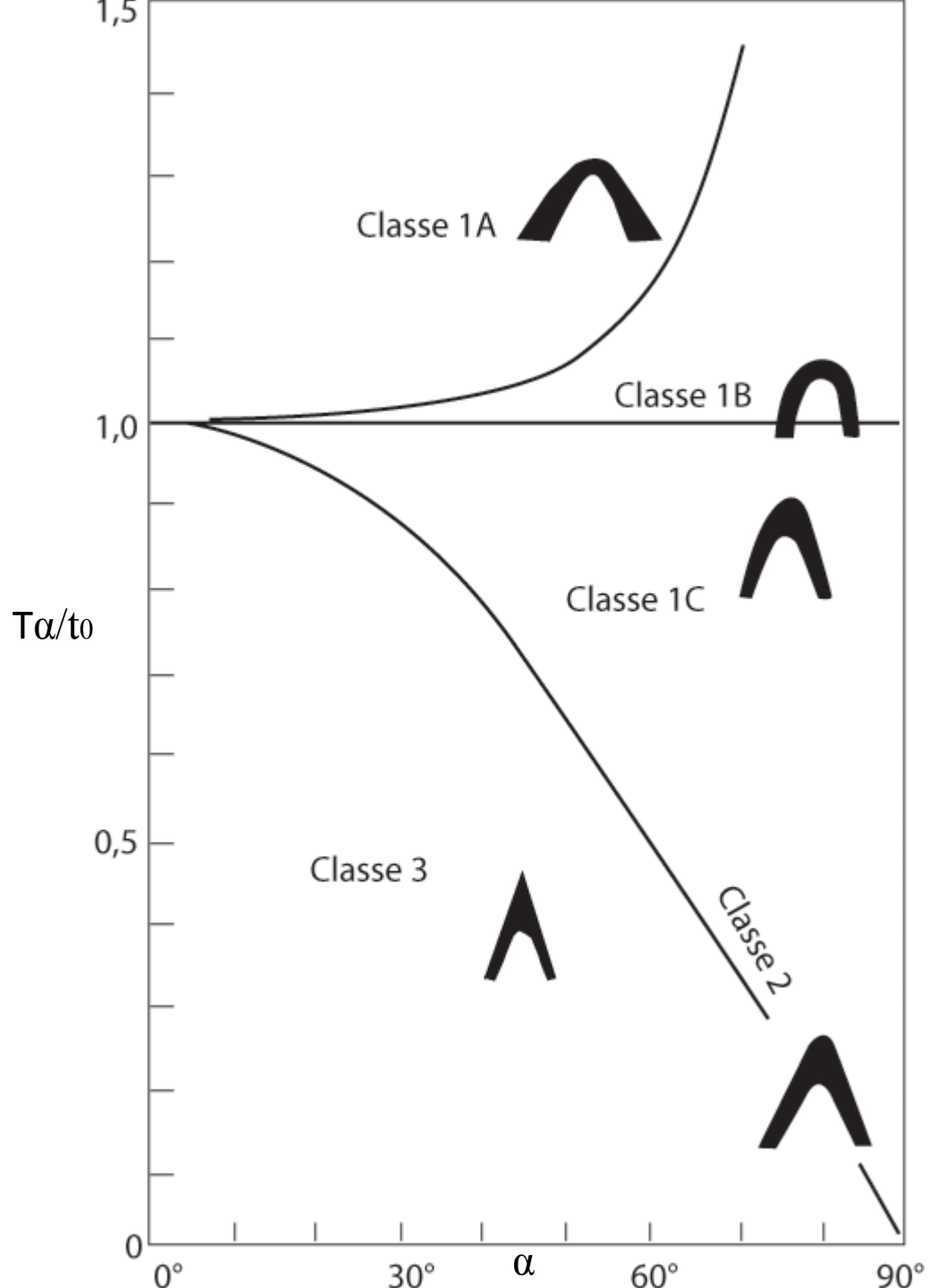


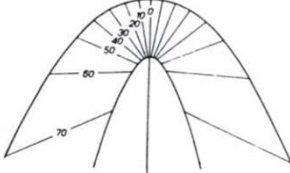
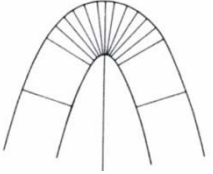
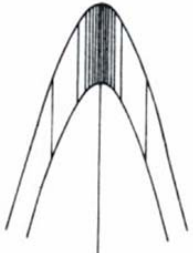
*AS: antiforme synclinal
(couches plus récentes au cœur)*

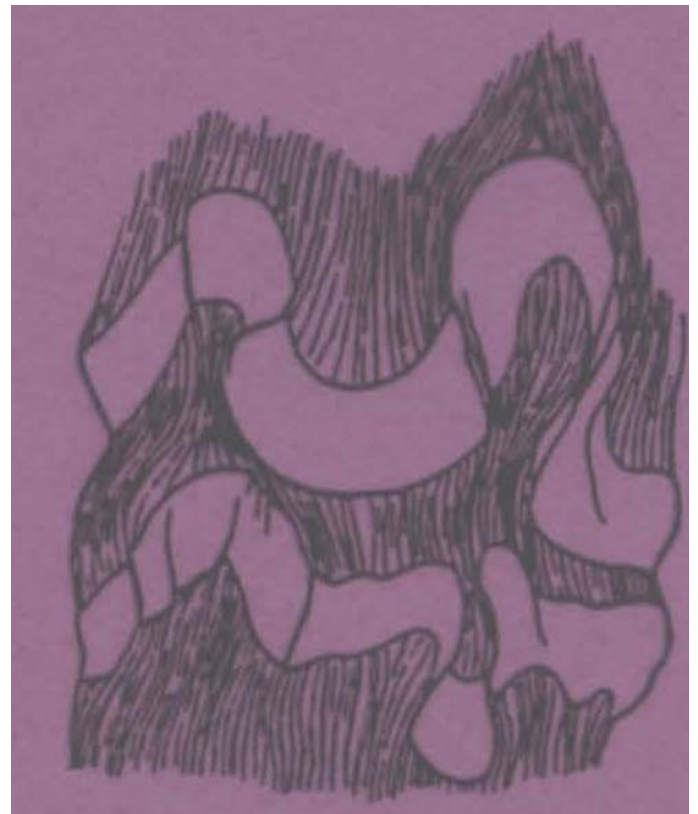
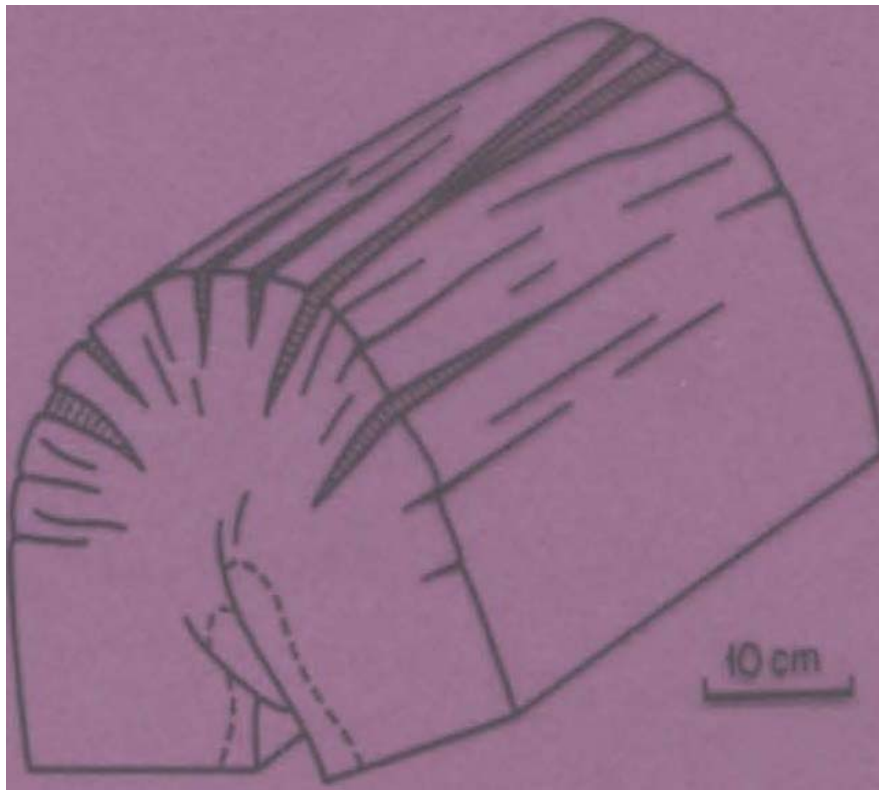
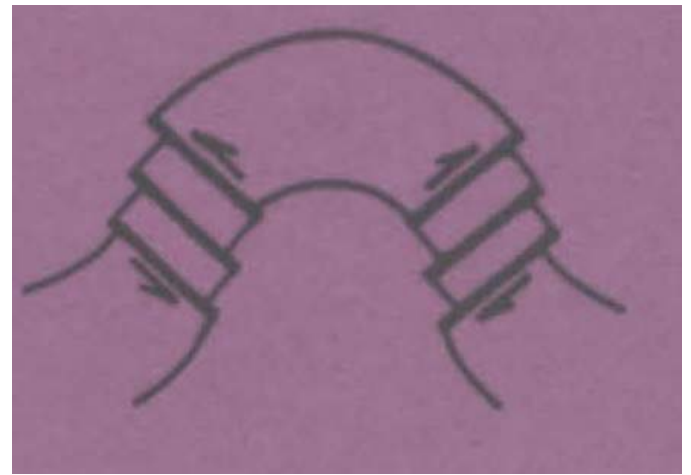
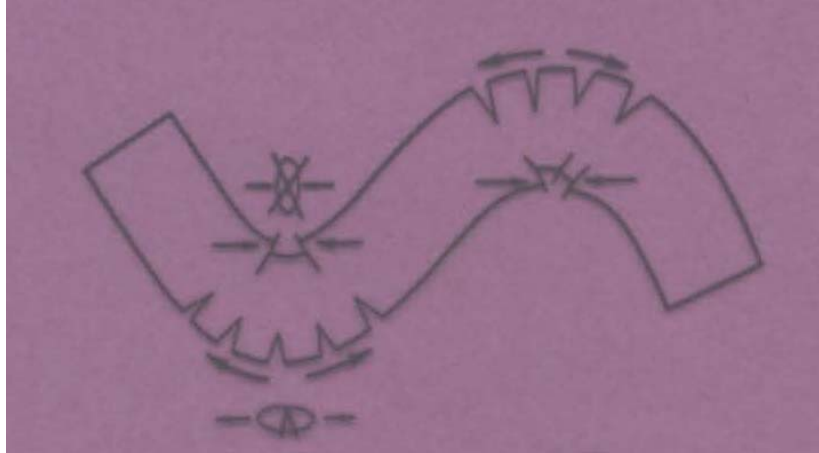
*SA: synforme anticlinal
(couches plus anciennes au cœur)*

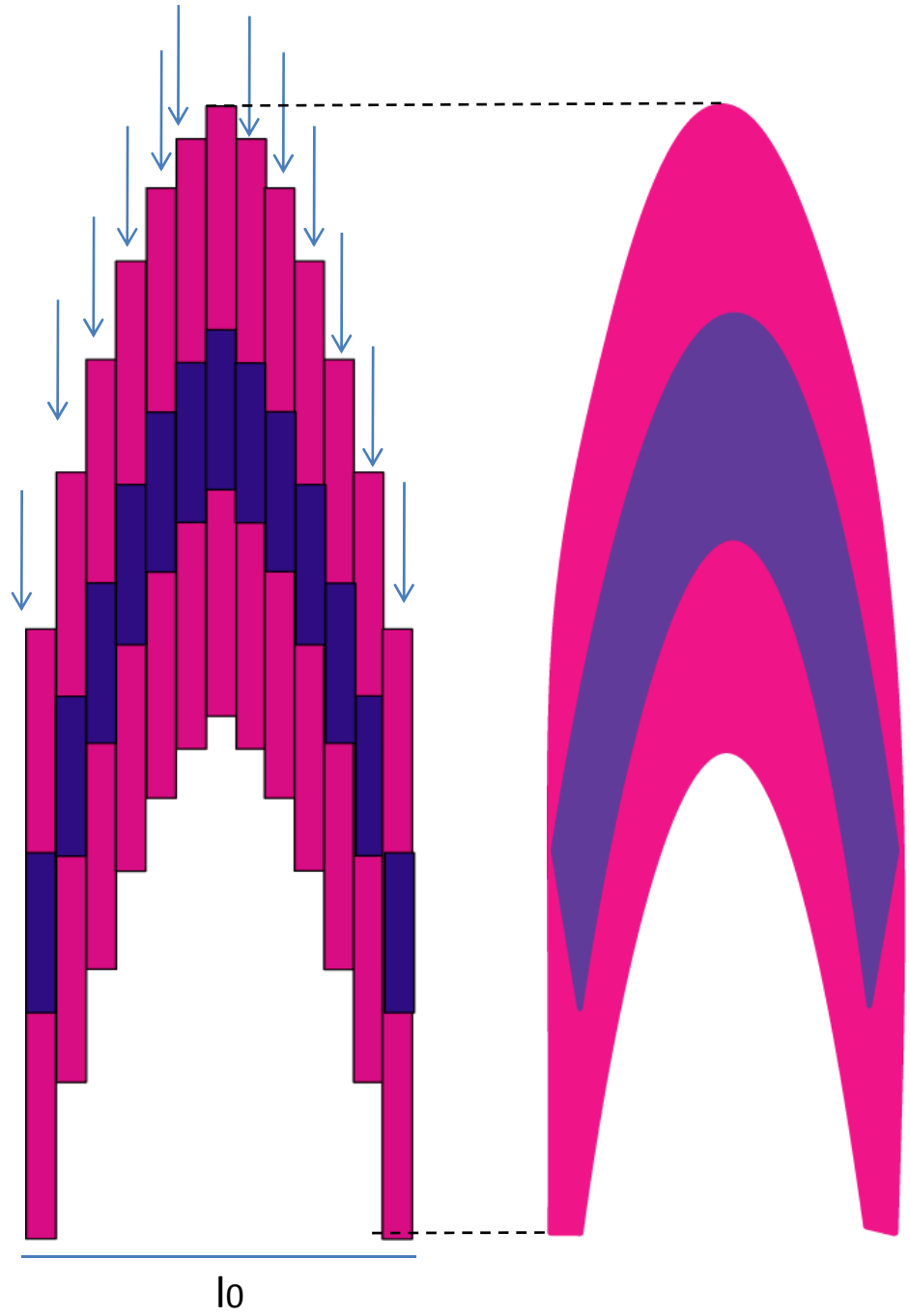
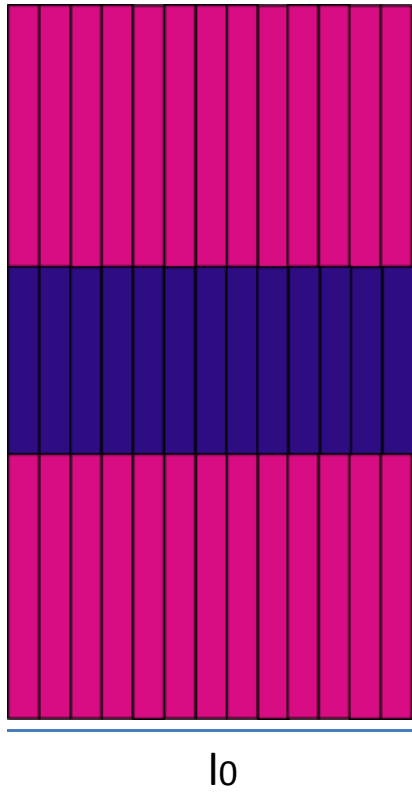
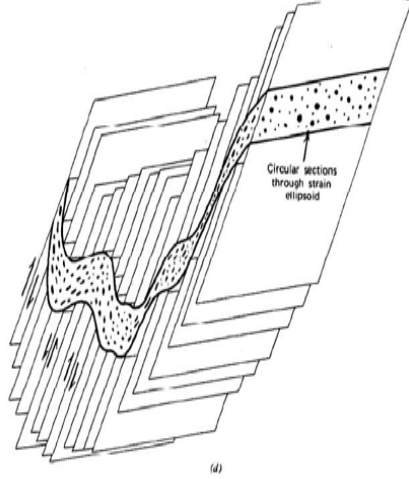


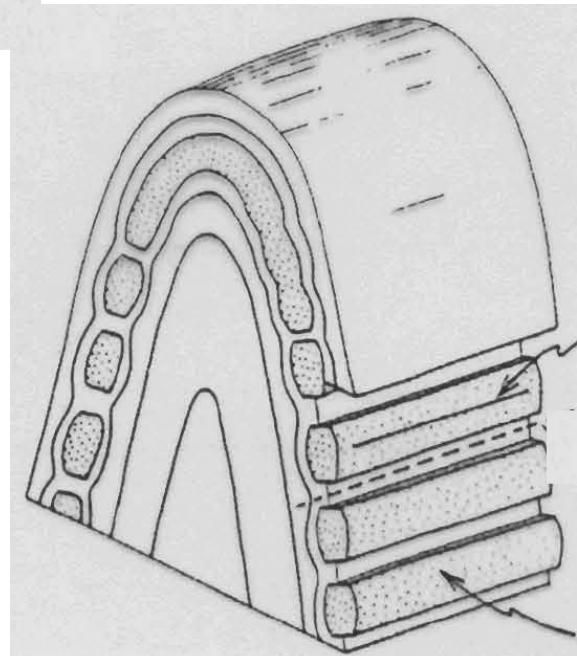
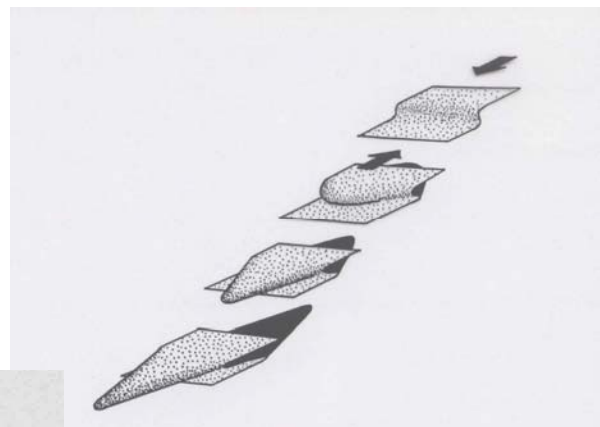
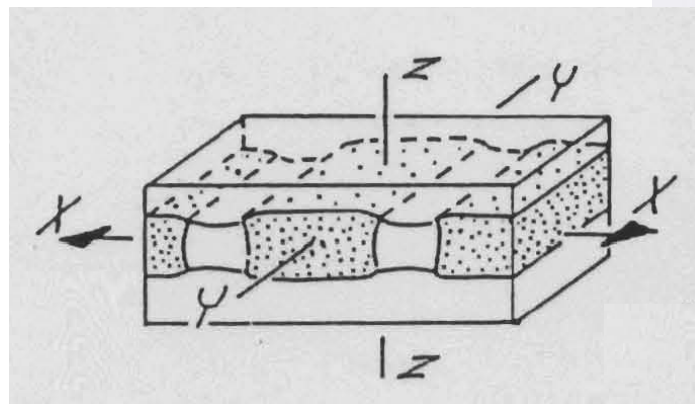
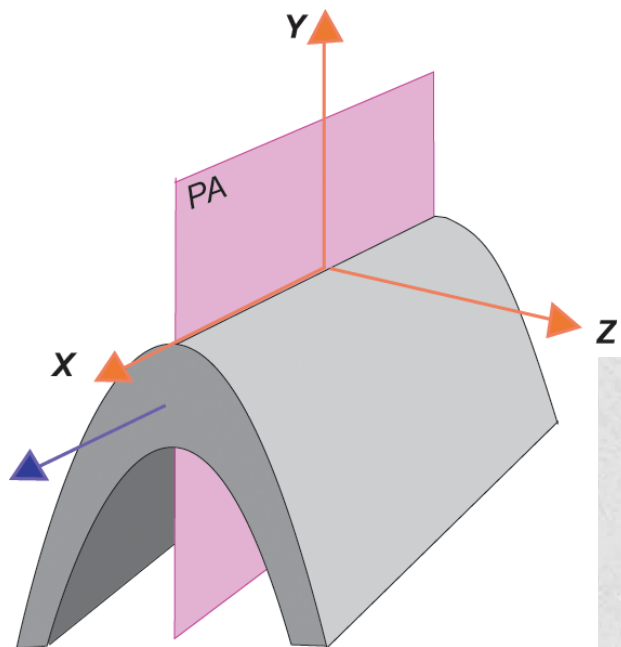




Classe	Isogone	Subclasse	Isogones
1	Convergente	1A	très convergentes 
		1B – Pli isopaque	Perpendiculaires aux couches 
		1C	peu convergentes 
2	Parallèle	Pli semblable	
3	Divergente		







fractures ATO

